3 GAL 264

THE DOCTORS WEEKLY

AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL FOR THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION

VOL. II—No. 11. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 10, 1892. TERMS $2.00 A YEAR.

C. M. RAWLINS & CO.

140 William St.,

NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of, and Dealers in

Surgical Instruments.

AND

Physicians' Supplies

Of Every Description.

BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Ask us for quotations on anything you want. We charge physicians a commission of 10 per cent. on all purchases made for them outside our regular line. Old instruments repaired to look like new.

C. M. RAWLINS & CO.,

140 William St.,

NEW YORK.

DOCTOR, THINK OF IT!

A Live, Wide-awake, Progressive

Weekly Medical Journal,

At the Price of a Monthly!

THE

DOCTORS WEEKLY,

Only $2.00 a Year.

SUBSCRIBE FOR IT NOW.

Its **Clinical, Hospital** and **Society Reports** are worth ten times the subscription price.

It will grow better as it grows older. It will always keep up with the procession. Subscribe for it, write for it. Its columns are open to you at all times. It is not hampered by "Trade Connections."

ADDRESS:

DR. FERDINAND KING

Editor and Proprietor,

P. O. Box 1209. 96 Fulton Street, New York.

See PREMIUM LIST on Third Cover Page.

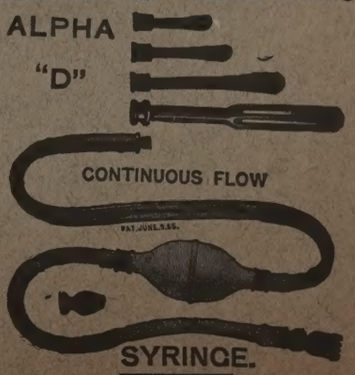
CONTINUOUS

FLOW SYRINGE.

NO INJECTION OF AIR

— WITH THE —

ALPHA.



BRIEF CLAIMS FOR THE

"Alpha" AND THE "Omega"

SYRINGES.

CONTINUOUS FLOW, with but one bulb.
NO INJECTION OF AIR.
NO FECAL MATTER can be drawn in.
EASY TO OPERATE with thumb and finger.
NOISELESS. Soft Rubber Sinker.
EFFICIENCY & DURABILITY GUARANTEED.

PARKER, STEARNS & SUTTON,

MANUFACTURERS,

228 & 229 SOUTH ST., NEW YORK.

RESTORATIVE WINE of COCA

—FOR—

Nervous Prostration, Brain Exhaustion, Neurasthenia and all forms of Mental and Physical Debility.

THIS WINE OF COCA is so prepared that it contains the active principle of the leaves in a perfect pure form. Moreover it is absolutely free from all those foreign substances which all other wines of coca contain, and which interfere, to a great extent, with its curative influence. It is well known that the cocaine contained in the coca-leaves varies considerable in its proportion; hence giving to the wines as ordinarily made, uncertain strength, and causing them to be unreliable in their action on the system. In the RESTORATIVE WINE OF COCA the proportion of alkaloid is invariable, and the physician can therefore prescribe it with certainty of obtaining uniform results.

Prof. WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D., says: "I have discarded other wines of coca and use this alone."

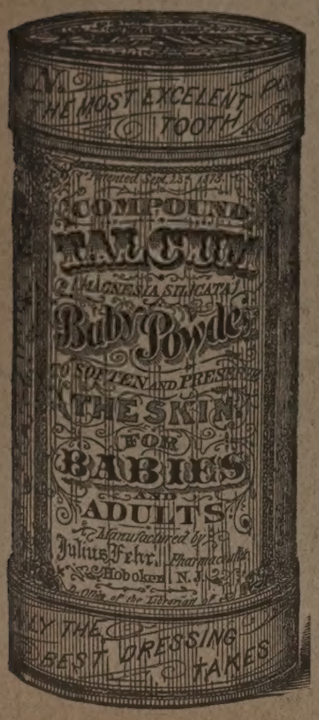
Samples sent free of charge to any physician who mentions this JOURNAL.

HEALTH RESTORATIVE CO.,

90 South Fifth Avenue,

NEW YORK.

DR. J. FEHR'S "Compound Talcum" "BABY POWDER."



The "Hygienic Dermal Powder" for Infants and Adults.

Introduced to the Medical and Pharmaceutical Professions in the year 1873 by Dr. J. Fehr.

COMPOSITION:
Silicate of Magnesia with Carbolic and Salicylic Acids

PROPERTIES:
Antiseptic, Antizymotic, and Disinfectant.

Useful as a General Sprinkling Powder, with Positive Hygienic, Prophylactic and Therapeutic Properties.

GOOD in all AFFECTIONS of the SKIN.

SOLD BY DRUG TRADE GENERALLY.

Per Box, plain	25c.
Per Dozen, "	$1.75.
Per Box, perfumed	50c.
Per Dozen, "	$3.50.

THE MANUFACTURER:

JULIUS FEHR, M. D. ANCIENT PHARMACIST,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

Only Advertised in Medical and Pharmaceutical Prints.

A Voice from the South.

THAT a greater variety of valuable **Medicinal Plants** are found in the **Southern States** than in any other section of this country, is a fact known to all physicians who have taken the pains to investigate the sources of our drug supplies. In fact, the South will hold her own, in this respect with any other section of equal area in the world. She furnishes the principal laboratories of our own country with the bulk of their crude drugs, and even foreign manufacturers draw largely on her fields and forests for supplies of many valuable medicinal agents not found elsewhere. It is, therefore, not surprising that the discovery of a remedy that promises to revolutionize the treatment of Chronic or Constitutional Diseases (such as Syphilis, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Eczema, etc., etc) is announced from that quarter. The story of this discovery is charmingly told in a little book (*for physicians only*), entitled:

"A Voice from the South,"

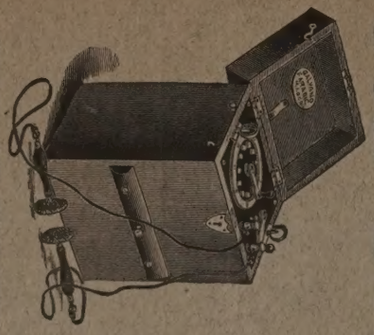
which will be mailed free to any physician sending address to the

Verhus Clemiana

CLEMIANA CHEMICAL COMPANY,

ATLANTA, GA.

USE ELECTRICITY



and stop dosing with drugs if you want to cure that case.

Leading Electro-Therapeutists are accomplishing wonderful results and you can do the same if you will provide yourself with a suitable

Battery & Electrodes.

Send for our latest Catalogue and write for information if you are not quite sure of what you need.

Manufacturers of the **GALVANO-FARADIC MANUFACTURING CO.,**
No. 300 Fourth Avenue New York,
STANDARD ELECTRICAL INSTRUMENTS, for Physicians, Surgeons and Family Use.

It is important to us that you mention this Journal.

The ORIGNAL RAW FOOD EXTRACT.

(PRESCRIBED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SINCE 1878).

BOVININE

A CONDENSED FOOD

AN IDEAL FOOD. IT STANDS ALONE.

THE VITAL PRINCIPALES OF BEEF CONCENTRATED.

Containing 20 PER CENT. of Coagulable Albumen.

1878. FIRST AND BEST. 1892.

The Most Concentraied — *and Nutritious Food Extant.*

APPROVED AND PRESCRIBED BY THE

MEDICAL PROFESSION

ON ACCOUNT OF ITS

Material Excellence,
Clinical Efficiency,
and Great Economy.

1878. FOURTEEN YEARS OF SUCCESS. 1892.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THE BOVININE CO., CHICAGO and NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Depot for the United Kingdom,—32 SNOW HILL, LONDON, E. C.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES, Clinical Reports AND Society News solicited.

THE DOCTORS WEEKLY, M.D.

AN INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE JOURNAL FOR THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THIS JOURNAL may begin at any time.

Vol. II—No. 11. NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 10, 1892. TERMS $2.00 A YEAR.

INTESTINAL DISORDERS.

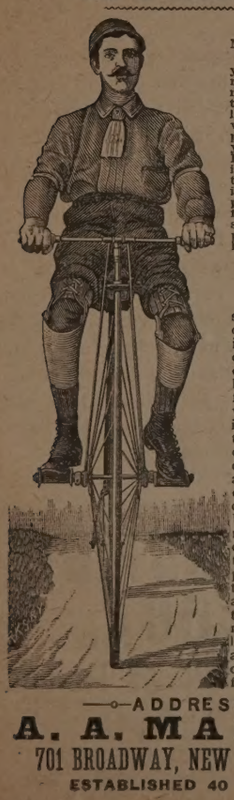
Dr. Frank Woodbury, professor of clinical medicine in the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, contributes an interesting article to the New York *Medical Journal* on "the digestive ferment of the carica papaya in gastro-intestinal disorders." Dr. Woodbury says that the action of papoid as a digestive agent has been thoroughly established. It acts upon albuminoids, converting them ultimately into peptones. It converts starch with great promptness, the ultimate product being maltose. It emulsifies fats. It has a direct tonic action upon the stomach, stimulating the secretion of the gastric juice. It is distinctly antiseptic in its action, preventing abnormal fermentative processes in the stomach and intestines. It acts at all temperatures, and in either an acid, alkaline or neutral solution. It is freely soluble and is most active when in concentrated form. It has no action on living tissues and is positively innocuous when swallowed in any quantity likely to be administered. Dr. Woodbury placed portions of bread, meat, potatoes, peas, mince-pie, "and other substantials," in a large test-tube and added some papoid and bicarbonate of sodium, with a small amount of water. "The meat rapidly softened, and the other ingredients gradually disintegrated, forming a pultaceous mass." The article concludes with a list of disorders of the digestive organs in which papoid is indicated. A full-page colored lithograph illustrates the test-tube experiment.—*Nat'l Med. Review.*

MARKS' PATENT

Artificial Limbs

With Rubber Hands & Feet

Are Natural in Action, Noiseless in Motion, and the Most Durable in Construction.



MAMARONECK, N. Y.

MR. A. A. MARKS:

Dear Sir—Over 12 years ago, I had both my legs crushed by railroad cars, necessitating amputation below the knees. By advice of my surgeons I placed myself under your care. How proud I was when your genius placed me in a position in which I could indulge in sports; playing ball, boating, fishing, hunting and skating. My latest prank is riding a bicycle.

JAMES MCDONALD.

Over 13,000 in use scattered in all parts of the world. Eminent surgeons and competent judges commend the rubber foot and hand for their many advantages. At every industrial exhibition where exhibited they have received the highest awards. They are endorsed and purchased by the United States and many foreign governments. A Treatise containing 430 pages with 260 illustrations sent free, also a formula for taking measurements by which limbs can be made and sent to all parts of the world with fit guaranteed.

—o—ADDRESS—o—

A. A. MARKS,

701 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS.

CONCERNING THE EMPLOYMENT OF LIGHT IN THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE.*

*A paper read before the Nashville Academy of Medicne, Aug. 4, 1892.

BY WILL F. ARNOLD, M.D.,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, United States Navy.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Academy: I believe that there is nowhere a well-known published account of the employment of a burning-glass (or of a reading-glass) for a therapeutical purpose; and this, upon reflection, will appear none the less strange when we consider the whilom popularity of counter irritation, and observe that the efficiency of concentrated sunlight as an agent for immediate vesication, entitles it to a rank with stronger water of ammonia and with Corrigan's button-cautery, otherwise called the thermal hammer.

In December, 1890, I observed a physician in San Francisco, California, concentrate a beam of sunlight upon a small papilloma just inside the *meatus urinarius* of a patient recovering from gonorrhoea, using for that purpose a double convex lens. My inquiries elicited the fact that he had learned its use from a practitioner in that city, a Dr. Fryer, who had purchased it as the secret remedy of a cancer doctor, and who had employed it, presumably according to directions secured in the trade, in cases of carcinomatous breast, of epithelioma, and of lupus. I am not informed that positive diagnosis was reached in any of these cases by other means than gross clinical appearances, but a paper was read by Dr. Fryer on the subject of this treatment of malignant disease before a local medical society, and one or more of his former patients were exhibited, illustrating cures.

With this impetus I have collected the following observations bearing upon the subject, whose interest lies in their novelty and in their possible value as predictions, pending careful and reliable experimentation:

A Russian observer has announced his discovery of anæsthetic effects in the electric light beam; and workmen at Creusot, France, where much electrical welding is done, have exhibited pathological conditions assigned to its intense and prolonged action. Its ability to penetrate into living tissues is shown by the possibility of laryngoscopy with the light applied to the neck over the larynx and by the common light-test for pus or for a neoplasm in an antrum.

Recently Tesla, the inventor of the first alternating-current dynamo, has produced an electrical current of from one million to two millions of vibrations per second, which has enabled him to dispense with Geisler's vacuum tubes in the production of light. This light, which appears to be unassociated with heat, and whose waves may be made nearly a foot long, passes between somewhat distant poles with the effects of the aurora; and vacuum bulbs placed between more widely separated terminals will glow brilliantly. Actual contact with glass or other substances, as in Crookes' and Geisler's experiments, is unnecessary. It is hoped that the resistance of fog to this light may be overcome ultimately. This approach of the rate of electrical vibration to the rate of light vibration has deprived electricity of its lethal effects upon the human body, however great its intensity or high its potential. Tesla, in his lectures in England and on the Continent, made contact with a terminal capable of giving a spark several inches long with an iron bar held in one hand and used his other hand as one of the plates for a light. A vacuum tube also held in this hand was made to glow very brilliantly by the current, which passed through his body and entirely failed to effect it. M. de Arsonval (*La Semaine Medicale*) reports the statement that one-five-hundredth part of the force of the current actually employed would have been instantly fatal.

The absence of heat from the light thus produced recalls the discontinuous phosphorescence of some earths under high tension currents in high vacua and the voluntary brilliant intervals of the luminous segments of the abdomens of glow-worms and fire-flies, which last are accompanied with no sensible, or at least measurable, liberations of heat.

I shall not consider further the effects and properties of artificial light; and by the unqualified word light I shall refer to that which

Peptonized Surgery.

Modern Surgery is now awakening to the fact that in surgery of the future, digestive ferments will play an important part, as now in many cases pepsin has successfully displaced the knife in the removal of blood coagula, sloughs, carious bone, etc., and is valuable as a wash for ulcers wounds, etc., from which it efectually removes all pus and unhealthy tissues.

Pepsin has long been considered valuable as a solvent of diphtheretic membrane and catarrhal mucos, and its manifold uses in surgery can at present be only a matter of conjecture.

While it acts with rapidity upon dead tissue, etc., its action ceases when it reaches the healthy tissue, which it cleanses and nourishes rather than injures

For surgical purposes, a pure soluble pepsin is preferable, being easily dissolved in pure water, and permits of a wider range in the percentage of acid used in the solution, which is clearer than that in which a dry powder pepsin is used.

Golden Scale Pepsin is particularly adapted for this newer use of pepsin, being free from bacteria resulting from decomposition of material during manufacture, as clearly shown by the absence of disagreeable taste or odor, and its great digestive power—(1-2000 guaranteed), permits of the greatest activity in the least bulk.

Correspondence on this subject will receive our careful attention and samples and literature will be sent on application —*N. Y. and Chicago Chem. Co., N. Y.*

Cibils

The Cibils Fluid Beef is Meat liquified.

Its legitimate place is the sick room

It is prepared in our own Laboratory;

At our own Ranch;

From Cattle of our own raising.

It is preserved with the only natural preservation—Salt.

Its Analysis is published and Guaranteed.

In its preparation we have done all that skill and science could suggest to make it worthy of your confidence, and a valuable auxiliary in the treatment of those conditions where prompt and continued nutrition is demanded by a delicate organism.

We are endeavoring to place in the sick room a conscientiously prepared Food.

Will you cooperate with us?

You can do so by specifying "Cibils Fluid Beef" when prescribing a Meat nutrient for your patient

If you write "Cibils" your Patient will get Cibils.

If you suggest simply "Beef Extract" you do not know what she will get.

Said a Cambridge Physician:

"I would as soon think of prescribing a Tonic without indicating the kind, as to direct a beef extract without specifying the Brand. Indeed I never order Beef Extract, but always say 'get a bottle of Cibils.'"

For a free sample, or a book of our Clinical Charts (free) send address to our Boston Office, 38 Broad St.

The Cibils Co. of the U. S., Boston, Mass.

emanates from the ultimate parent of life on the earth, "the symbol and vice-regent of the Deity."

The salutary effects of direct sunlight in moderate amount on animal life generally, are axiomatic, and in some other countries the sun exposure of a building or of a room influences greatly its commercial value. This idea has its foundation on the belief that the sun can and does destroy the germs of diseases that do, like sins, so easily beset us. In the most populous parts of Asia, open sewers, or rather no sewers at all, are used for the avowed purpose of securing the disinfection of the sewage by sunlight; and, while less remote objections to the system than Kipling's (in his poem "Municipal") will suggest themselves, some value must attach to the practical adoption of the idea.

Sun baths, tinctured or otherwise, have shared in general the fate of tar-water, and for the same reason—the excessive zeal of their promoters. It cannot be determined at present how much or how little of the climatic benefits to pulmonary phthisis are ascribable to the sunlight, but its part in the open-air life, so strongly urged to all such sufferers, cannot be insignificant.

In Peru, there is an establishment where syphilis is treated by the enforcement of a very meagre diet and profuse diaphoresis induced by covering the patient with hot sand, until great reduction in weight results: then prolonged exposure to the sun's direct rays is practised with as little protection to the patient as is consistent with humanity. My informant, a naval officer of my own corps, much inclined to investigation of such matters, was disposed warmly to commend the results secured. He was satisfied that no alterative medicine was used.

Downes, Blunt, and Tyndall did not employ solely pathogenic organisms; and later experiments have shown that it is generally true of these organisms that exposure freely to the light prevents their exuberant growth and the elaboration of their special deleterious product.

Excluding the influence of the attendant heat, which may hinder bacteriological growth by dessication and destroy mildly resistant germs as heat, the disinfectant action of direct sunlight is well attested.

Ducleaux (*Chimie. Biologique Encyclop. Clinique*, Paris, 1883), with his great forcibleness has striven to draw attention to the prophylactic influences that light and air exert by disinfecting effluvia.

German Sims Woodhead ("Bacteria and Their Products," p. 277), makes this statement concerning anthrax spores, the stand-by for extreme resistance of bacteriologists:

"The only other physical condition that appears to be fatal, or at any rate injurious, to anthrax spores is strong sunlight; this appears to deprive them in whole or in part of their power of further development in a most remarkable manner, always causing distinct attenuation of their pathogenic virulence before completely destroying them."

Janowski (*Centralbl. f. Bakt. und Parasitenk.* Bd. VI, Nos. 6–9, 1890), found that the diffused light of a cold winter's day distinctly hindered the growth of the typhoid bacillus in pure a cultivation in gelatine. He further proved that direct sunlight killed this organism in fluid cultures in from four to seven hours, diffused daylight requiring a much longer period to suspend their development and propagation. This was entirely independent of any oxidation of their food material by the action of the chemical rays of light, which appeared to affect their protoplasm directly and to render them incapable of existence. By employing various diathermanous and athermanous substances, he reached the conclusion that both sunlight and daylight held their hurtful influences upon this bacillus in their chemical rays, which agrees with the results obtained by Englemaan, who, observing some motile chromogenic bacteria in fluid illuminated by the rays from a micro-spectral objective, found that they always moved to the red end of the spectrum to avoid, as it would appear, the chemical rays at the violet end.

The foregoing suggests a factor in the purification of the water of running streams not much emphasized at present. Though not to be relied on to purify drinking water, light's disinfectant action, from the exposed situation of most streams, must equal that of oxidation, of which so much has been said. The penetration of light into sea water in the smoothest weather is given as 1,580 feet.

Koch observed just prior to the promulgation of tuberculin that tubercle bacilli would not grow on culture media in direct sunlight, and that it or even ordinary daylight was fatal to them in from a few minutes to several days.

Even diffused daylight has a pronounced action in killing the Klebs Loffler bacillus, while in the presence of air, its ptomaine or toxalbumin is rapidly modified by sunlight.

Some recent experiments with the virus of pneumonia in sputum (*Bordoni Ufferduzzi, Centralblat f. Bakteriologie*, X, p. 305) indicate attenuation after twelve hours' exposure in a dessicated state to sunlight.

With these attestations of its germicidal powers, let us consider the method of its application. For practical purposes the heat-rays can be filtered out of a beam of sunlight with a flat cell filled with a strong solution of alum, the most eligible athermanous material; and concentration of the light may be increased about twenty fold before the painful effects of heat concentration are experienced. (A common whisky flask free from flaws, filled with alum solution and a lens, such as is sold for examining photographs, will serve for all minor purposes.) This degree of concentration I have frequently employed on boils, warts, ringworms and the like, with instructive results; although they are too inexact from the trifling nature of the cases and from the absence of control experiments to describe them in detail.

I have secured distinct escharotic effects from a greater degree of concentration, although cosmoline would barely melt at the focus of the lens, a temperature of about 125° F.; and that effect was attained in two cases with a slight pricking sensation hardly amounting to pain, although the entire thickness of skin was reduced to a whitish, pulpy mass. This agrees with the Russian's observation already referred to, and with Dr. Fryer's experience, in which the simple burning-glass was used without anæsthetizing the patient. The pain after a time was not complained of, notwithstanding the high temperature developed at the focus of the lens. He records as the principal objections to the treatment the unpleasant appearance of the operation and the odor and the smoke from the burning flesh.

Since 120° F. is about the limit of usual toleration of moist heat, and since 145° F. dry heat produced nearly intolerable pain in one minute and in ten minutes causes quite active hyperæmia, it is plain that the concentrated light, minus its grosser heat, is both anæsthetic and escharotic, the last in a mild degree.

In considering the former property, some allowance must be made for the effect of dessication, which, although hindred somewhat in this case by the transudation of serum, has an admitted anæsthetic effect. The latter property manifests itself in the severe blistering of the skin at elevations above the snow line and in small boats on the water in the tropics, being much severer in the early and in the late hours of the day, from the oblique position of the sun aud the greater consequent reflection of its rays from the surface of the water.

It is obvious that light will have its application almost confined to parasitic affections, if its action be shown to be sufficiently powerful to destroy the parasites and at the same time reasonably innocent to the tissues affected. If penetration to any degree be admitted, concentration may increase it to any desired extent. The destructive action of the heat may be removed as indicated above by athermanous substances, or it may be neutralized *in situ*, so to speak; for instance, with a spray of liquified carbonic acid gas.

In many cases the associated heat may be advantageously retained, as when a large amount of tissue is to be destroyed. This form of cautery is said by Dr. Fryer, hereinbefore mentioned, to be followed by unusually slight inflammatory reaction, which might have been anticipated from the perfect disinfection of the eschar, and from the fact that it contains no residual chemical for absorption and for further local irritation—not an inconsiderable advantage where much destruction of tissue is necessary. Dr. Fryer has cauterized several square inches at a sitting, but he thinks the number should not exceed five.

I should upon favorable occasion employ light with any desirable modifications in the treatment of epithelioma, of whose infectious character I entertain no doubt; and in the matter of preferance to the knife I should have much good company. I should employ it instead of Kraske's incisions in the surgical treatment of erysipelas and test, with no ordinary interest and hopefulness, its ability to disinfect the localized lesions in man of anthrax, of chancroid, of diptheria, of tetanus, and of the infective granulomata.

BURGUNDIA COCA.
The Tonic of Tonics.
THE STANDARD FOR DELICACY AND EFFICACY.
J. MORNINGSTAR, Sole Agent,
8 PARK PLACE, - NEW YORK.

A CASE OF JAUNDICE AND ASCITES DEPENDENT ON EARLY SYPHILIS.

G. P., a laborer, aged 18, was admitted under my care on July 9th, 1891. He had enjoyed excellent health until the middle of June, when his body began to get large and his skin yellow. There was no history of any hereditary disease in the family.

There was well-marked jaundice, much ascites, hydrothorax, slight œdema of legs, some enlargement of the inguinal glands, absence of bile from the motions, much bile in the urine, scars indicating the existence of previous suppuration of cervical glands.

Regarding the symptoms in the first instance as most likely due to the pressure of enlarged (probably tuberculous) glands on the trunk of the portal vein and bile duct, vinum ferri and ol. morrhuæ were ordered, and eleven pints of fluid drawn off from the abdomen; after this the edge of the liver could be felt about 1½ inch below the ribs, and several of my colleagues thought they could make out irregularities on its surface. The ascites, however, quickly returned, and at the end of a fortnight he seemed in very much the same conditiou as on admission.

Though he denied having ever suffered from any venereal complaint, his penis was examined, and a chancre discovered on the glans. He seemed in perfect ignorance of its presence, though he admitted having had coitus during the first week in April, 1891, but never before that date. After four days' antisyphilitic treatment, the circumference at the umbilicus had lessened by 4½ inches, and after a month no fluid could be detected in the abdomen, and the jaundice had practically disappeared. He was discharged on September 5th.

REMARKS.—When marked jaundice coexists, as in the present case, with ascites and no bile is discovered in the motions, in the large majority of cases the obstruction causing the jaundice and the obstruction producing the ascites is due to the same cause. namely, pressure from without on the vein and duct as they lie together in the portal fissure, either by enlarged glands, tumors of the head of the pancreas, or cancerous, syphilitic, or hydatid nodules from the surface of the liver itself. Cirrhosis and cancer of the liver, which also produce jaundice and ascites, could be excluded by the htstory of the case, the age of the patient, and the complete absence of bile from the motions.

That syphilis was at the bottom of this case admits of no doubt owing to the rapid and complete disappearance of the symptoms under antisyphilitic treatment. Whether, however, gummata of the liver or enlarged syphilitic glands in the portal fissure were the cause of the jaundice and ascites was not definitely cleared up, though the absence of any marked enlargement of other glands, whilst those in the portal fissure were of such a size as to cause both ascites and jaundice, the hepatic enlargement, and the nodules on its surface point strongly to gummata. No doubt in the vast majority of cases hepatic gummata are found in a late stage of syphilis. This is not, however, invariably so, Mr. Hutchinson having recorded a case in which definite gummata were found *post mortem* in the testicles and spleen of a patient who died whilst a secondary rash was still out on the skin.

The chief interest of the case lies (apart from its obscurity in the first instance and the remarkably rapid disappearance of the symptoms under proper treatment) in the rarity of the association of ascites and jaundice depeodent on so early a syphilitic lesion.—*E. O. M S., in British Med. Jour.*

THE USE OF WATER IN FEVER.

BY J. A. HOPKINS, M.D.

Whilst the medical world is on the move and has done much in the way of discovery of new remedies which lower the temperature of the body in fever, we hear but little of external medication. It is true that the books speak of baths, and the application of lard or oil, the use of which will do much for the relief of the patient by the softening of the surface and nourishing the system, but in order to gain any permanent relief they should be applied at regular intervals of one, two, or three hours, as the temperature of the patient may indicate.

There is another remedy, however, perhaps more powerful than any of these, and that is cold water. There is scarcely any form of fever whatever but will be benefited by sponging the patient gently. It may seem cruel at first; but the benefit is soon so apparent and the use of it so grateful to the patients that they will often ask for its repetition. We all know how refreshing and cooling a drink of water is to us in health, upon a warm day in summer; and yet, how much more is it to a patient being burnt up with fever! But what, perhaps, is a better way of application is to fill a vessel with the cold fluid and pour it in a small stream, from a height of one or two feet, upon the wrist of the sick person, for five minutes. By so doing you will rapidly reduce the temperature. The weight of water and the evaporation of it tend very much to increase its good effects. The cooling stream directly over the ulnar and radial arteries tends to cool the current of red-hot blood which is passing through them. The coats of the arteries are contracted, which lessens the flow as well as cools the blood. Within the short time of half an hour you will find the temperature sensibly reduced, and by repeating the application when you find the temperature rising you will be pleased to know you have a remedy which is always safe and sure; the patient always expressing himself as feeling very much better, if he is conscious. You will do in a few moments what you cannot do in hours by internal medication. We ask the profession to try it, and in the way we speak.—*Med. Bulletin.*

OPERATIVE TREATMENT IN DISEASES AND INJURIES OF THE SPINAL CORD AND SPINE.

Dr. Wyeth showed a case of Pott's disease which had been treated for two years and a half with the plaster-of-Paris jacket and Taylor's brace. The disease had progressed until there had been complete paraplegia, the bowels and bladder both having been involved. He had removed the laminæ of the fourth, fifth, and sixth dorsal vertebræ, opened the dura, and found the cord compressed by a lot of tubercular material, which he had removed. The wound had been thoroughly cleansed and the dura and the external wound closed. After two months the patient (a newsboy) had begun to improve, and was now able to walk, run, and go through all ordinary movements of the lower extremities. The functions of the bladder and rectum were normal.

Dr. Wyeth related the histories of three cases of fracture of the spine in which he had operated. The first was that of a man, twenty-two years of age. In 1890 the patient was struck by the pilot of a locomotive and sustained fracture of the second lumbar vertebra and had been immediately paralyzed from that point down. Two years later the speaker had removed the eleventh and twelfth lumbar arches, and found the cord compressed by dislocation of the body of the second lumbar vertebra; he had removed the compressing bone and closed the wound. Six hours later improvement had begun and now the patient, though far from being perfectly well, was able to get about and had been greatly inproved by the operation.

Second case, 1891.—Fracture in the dorsal region; operation; unimproved.

Third case, 1891.—Fracture of the seventh and eight dorsal vertebræ; operation; unimproved.—*Proceedings N. Y. Surg'l Society*

It is needless to recapitulate all th various cases to which this ideal form of nutrition has been given. Suffice it to say that, in my judgment, the ALE AND BEEF, "PEPTONIZED," is all that is claimed for it, and that it furnishes mild stimulation along with nutrition in a manner to be acceptable to the most delicate stomach and agreeable to the most fastidious palate, at a time when the mouth and palate are more than weary of the various forms of slop which are presented in the average sick-room. The ALE AND BEEF, "PEPTONIZED," which is agreeable and tangible, becomes a very oasis in the "Sahara of sameness" of the lives of the weary victims of ill-health.—*Extract from Editorial by Dr. I. N. Love in The Medical Mirror.*

Price, 25c. per bottle; $2.50 per dozen.
ALE & BEEF CO.,
* 267 W. 17th St., New York

NOTE RELATIVE TO THE BUFFALO LITHIA WATER.

BY WILLIAM A. HAMMOND M.D.

There is a point in relation to the therapeutical efficacy of the Buffalo Lithia Water which has not yet, I think, received sufficient attention. It is well know that many cases of diseases of the nervous system are complicated with lithaemia, and that unless this condition is removed a cure is very often retarded and not infrequently entirely prevented. It is quite commonly the case that in cerebral congestion producing insomnia, nervous prostration resulting from overmental work or much emotional disturbance, and in epilepsy (to say nothing of many cases of insanity) an excess of uric acid in the blood is often observed. This state appears to be altogether independent of the character of the food, for no matter how careful the physician may be in regard to the diet of his patient the lithaemic condition continues. I have tried to overcome this persistence by the use of phosphate of ammonia and other so-called solvents foruric acid, but without notable effect.

Several years ago, however, I began to treat such cases with Buffalo Lithia Water with a result that was as astonishing to me as it was beneficial to the patient, so that now in all cases of nervous diseases under my charge in which there is an excess of uric acid in the blood, I use the Buffalo Lithia Water in large quantities. By this I mean that I do not have the patient drink merely a tumbler or two in the course of the day, but that I flood him, so to speak, with the water, making him drink a gallon or even more, in the 24 hours. By this course the urine after a few days ceases to deposit uric acid crystals on standing, the morbid irritability of the patient disappears, the tongue becomes clean, the wandering pains in the head are abolished, and the system is rendered much more amenable to the special treatment which may be necessary for the cure of the disease from which the patient suffers.

I have tried carbonate of lithia dissolvedin water in various proportions, but it certainly does not, in cases to which I refer, have the same effect as Buffalo Lithia Water.

Washington D. C., Jan. 25th, 1892 *

OBITUARY.

Dr. William F. Duncan, died at his country home. Williamsbridge, N. Y. Tuesday, August 30. Age 39.

Died at Bridgeport, Conn., Aug. 31, 1892, Dr. William W. Starr, formerly of Greenpoint, L. I., in the 74th year of his age.

Died on Friday, September 2, Dr. G. W. Hatch, ex-assistant surgeon United States Army, at his residence, 470 Lenox av. this city.

Dr. Wilson Hobbs, died of cerebral hemorrhage at his home in Knightstown, Ind., July 24. He was born at Salem, Ind., August 21, 1823.

Dr. Augustus F. Jennings died in St. Joseph, Mo., July 25. Deceased was at one time a successful practitioner of Detroit, and later was associated with the house of Parke, Davis & Co., of that city. He was 50 years of age.

John J. Reese, the eminent toxicologist, died Sunday night at Atlantic City. Dr. Reese, after twenty-five years' service, last October resigned the chair of medical jurisprudence and toxicology at the University of Pennsylvania, and was elected professor emeritus. He was born in Philadelphia in 1818. In 1836 he graduated as bachelor of arts in the University of Pennsylvania. He was assistant surgeon in the United States Army from 1861 to 1865. Professor Reese made important contributions to medical literature, his published works including analyses of physiology, American medical formulary, manual of toxicology and a text book of medical jurisprudence and toxicology. He also edited the seventh American edition of Taylor's medical jurisprudence.

REMOVALS.

Dr. Jno. L. Phillips has removed to 2215 Tioga Street, Philadelphia.

Isaac Waldron, Editor of The Dosimetric Medical Review, has moved to 121 East Fifty-second Street, New York.

Dr. George William Winterburn, has removed to his new house, No. 230 West 132d street, New York.

PERSONALS.

Dr. Thomas E. Evins of Spertensburg, S. C. is at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C.,

Dr. William Gardner, has been elected President of the Surgical Section of the forthcoming Congress in Sydney.

Dr. J. T. Jelks of Hot Springs, Ark., has been elected Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery in the Barnes Medical College, St. Louis.

Dr. A. C. Bernays has been appointed Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery in the Marion Sin's Med. College.

The Bactoriological World has "got another move on." It is now located at Lebanon, Mo., where its editor, Dr. Paul Paquin, is superintendent of *The Gasconade*, a new sanitarium. It is some times cheaper to move than pay rent.

The best article on radical cure of hernia that has appeared recently is one by Dr. Thomas H. Manley of New York, in the *Medical News*, of July 30. He says the radical cure of hernia by operation is an accomplished fact.—*Taylors Med. Index.*

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

A congress of Cuban physicians will be held at Havana in October next.

The Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, N. S., is undergoing further improvement.

The Southern Journal of Homœopathy has changed editors. Dr. C. E. Fisher retiring in favor of Eldridge C. Price.

The British Medical Association is agitating the subject of a permanent home for its occupancy in London, to cost $300,000.

Bicycle-riding is advocated as a remedy for persistent sciatica. It has been successful in cases of two or three years' standing.

The Imperial Institute of Experimental Medicine of St. Petersburg is to issue a journal entitled Les Archives des Sciences Biologiques.

Mr. Greig Smith has retired from the editorship of the Bristol Medico-Chirurgical Journal, and is succeeded by Dr. R. Shingleton Smith.

Owing to the fearfully bad sanitary condition of Venezuela, due to long-continued rebellion, both yellow fever and cholera prevail in that country.

Report of the Health of New York City for week ending August 27, 1892: Marriages reported, 200; births reported, 1,058; deaths reported, 726; still-births reported, 67.

The city authorities of New Orleans are seriously considering the propriety of licensing houses of prostitution in that city. Weekly medical examinations of all inmates will be required.

New Journals.—*The Journal of Orificial Surgery*, edited by Drs. E. H. Pratt, F. D. Holbrook and Emmet L. Smith, monthly, 72 pages, price $2 per annum; and *The Scalpel*, edited by Louis J. Mitchell, monthly, price $1 per annum, both published in Chicago, Ill., are among the new candidates for professional support. We wish them success.

Infection of Nursing Women. —Leo (quoted by *Der Kinder-Arzt*, July, 1892) cites the following criminal action against midwives:

In the vicinity of Bonn the custom still exists for parturients to have excess of milk removed by old, toothless women. One of these soiled her fingers on the patient's bed-clothes and passed them over her mouth. Condylomata appeared on her lips. She consulted a midwife, who pronounced the affection of no importance. The woman continued her business, and four of the patients attended by her, became infected with syphilis. Subsequently three of the husbands were contaminated and three children died; one of them with unmistakable syphilis.

Action for criminal negligence was brought against the midwife. At the trial it was held it could not be decided that she was obliged to recognize the nature of the disease and its dangers.—*Condensed Extracts.*

One of the most curious and revolting spectacles of physical deformity is to be found near Waycross, Ga., in the form of a human alligator. The monstrosity is a boy fourteen years of age, who not only bears a close resemblance to a saurian but hisses, bellows with anger, and foams at the mouth when enraged. He can neither talk nor walk and is practically an idiot. When hungry, however, he can make known his wants by groaning and searching around the room, half rolling and half crawling on his belly. The boy's body is almost entirely covered with scales of a delicate texture. His head is long and flat, and his eyes are round and beady, and blink with a superficial lid or film like those of an alligator. His mouth is long and wide and is filled with an unusually large number of big teeth. His legs and arms are flat and crook sideways from the joints. Altogether he is as near a blending of human and beast as one ever saw. The boy has a great fondness for water, which seems to delight him immensely. He knows of its presence by instinct. A few days ago he was taken before the grand jury for medical examination. The jury pronounced him harmless and allowed him to remain with his mother.

POMEROY COMPANY

FORMERLY POMEROY TRUSS CO.

Daniel Pomeroy, *Pres.* Chas. R. Dean, *Sec'y.*

We have been engaged for the last twenty-five years in making hernial and other surgical appliances, not for the wholesale trade, but with special reference to adapting them to the particular cases that have been sent to us by the physicians of New York, Brooklyn and vicinity, so as to get the best results in each case. In the daily endeavor to accomplish this end, not only has Mr. Pomeroy developed and brought into service many useful inventions, but his assistants who have been with us the greater part of this period, have acquired the necessary skill, patience and judgment to apply them correctly, so that a failure in any respect is the rare exception.

785 BROADWAY

COR. 10th ST.

For **Hernia,** we have trusses of all kinds, iucluding several specialties of our own. Chief among these is our **FRAME TRUSS,** which is practically a **perfect appliance.** Fitted with the **Oscillating Water Pads,** it serves equally well the simplest and and severest cases. In this form it is especially adapted for adults, but suitably modified, it is used as well for children and infants of the tenderest age, with them almost always effecting a cure. Our specialties in **ELASTIC STOCKINGS,** and **SPINAL APPARATUS** are well known.

It is earnestly requested that physicians sending their patients to us, will, whenever practicable, give written directions as to what is required, and such directions will be carefully heeded

TELEPHONE. 1174 18th ST.

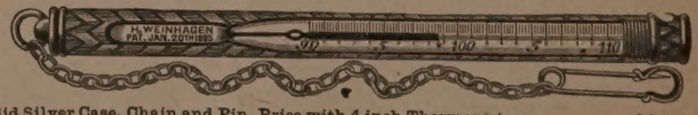
NEW YORK.

SEVEN REASONS FOR USING **WEINHAGEN'S MAGNIFYING NORMAL INDEX FEVER THERMOMETERS.**

1. They have a lens front, or magnified index. 2. They are self-registering. 3. They have an indestructible index. 4. They do not increase their readings with age. 5. They are very sensitive and accurate. 6. They are retested after being made. 7. They are furnished with a certificate of variation.

Our 301 B has a Jet Black Back, the degrees and numbers being white. Our 301 A is a White Thermometer with degrees and numbers black.

Our Thermometers have H. Weinhagen and Trade Mark engraved on the back.



Solid Silver Case, Chain and Pin, Price with 4 inch Thermometers, . . $2.50 each
Heavy Gold-Plated Case, Gilt Chain and Pin, with 3½, 4 or 5 in. Thermometer, $1.50 each
Enameled and Gold-Plated Case, Gilt Chain and Pin, with 3½, 4 or 5 inch Thermometer, ... $1.50 each
Hard Rubber Case without Chain, with 3½. 4 or 5 inch Thermometer, . $1.00 each

H. WEINHAGEN, 22 & 24 North William Street, New York.

Send for New Catalogue. Established 1855.

Mr. H. WEINHAGEN. Dear Sir:—During my connection with the Observatory of Yale College, between thirty and and forty thousand Thermometers of all classes underwent a critical examination at my hands. I thereby formed the opinion that the workmanship upon your Thermometers was fully equal to that of any in the market. * * *

Very respectfully,

Baltimore, Md., 8, November 1887. ORRAY T. SHERMAN.

The Doctors Weekly

IS PUBLISHED

EVERY SATURDAY,

BY

FERDINAND KING, M. D.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

96 FULTON STREET,

P. O. Box 1209, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

To whom subscriptions, and all communications relating to any department of the paper should be addressed.

Subscription $2.00 a Year. Single Copy by Mail Ten cents, post-paid.

Entered at New York Post Office as second class matter.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

EARLY in October, we will issue a large special edition of the WEEKLY containing photographs and biographies of many prominent physicians now residing in New York City, who were born in the Eastern States. This edition will be followed in rapid succession by similar editions devoted to physicians who came here from "The Southern States," "The Western States, etc," and also those of foreign birth. As about 25,000 copies of each edition will be printed, advertisers will find this an unusual opportunity for reaching the entire profession throughout the United States and Canada at small cost

GARDNER'S
SYRUP OF HYDRIODIC ACID.
HYDROGEN IODIDE.

This is the original Syrup of Hydriodic Acid, first brought to the attention of the medical profession by R. W. Gardner, the use of which has established the reputation of Hydriodic Acid as a remedy.

Since its first introduction in 1878, its great value in the treatment of disease, as demonstrated by the experience of the profession, and the extensive circulation of this experience by the present writer, has excited the cupidity of a large number of manufacturers, who are seeking to take advantage of the reputation which this article has obtained, and of the large outlay of time and money expended by the writer, in disseminating the experience of the profession in its use.

Various preparations, bearing the same name, are offered, and the writer's announcements are largely copied.

This only proves the value of the igina preparation, for a worthless article would scarcely be imitated.

The physician cannot be too careful to send his prescriptions to reliable parties only, and designate the manufacturer whose preparation he wishes the patient to use.

Hydriodic Acid should not be prescribed in combination with alkalies, metalic salts, or oxidizing agents, which latter would convert the Hydriodic into Iodic Acid, which possesses toxic properties.

In syphilitic diseases it may be combined with the bin-iodide of mercury, but if the prot-iodide is used, allowance must be made for its conversion into bin-iodide, which is a very much more active mercurial, and if not understood, might produce dangerous results.

Hydriodic Acid, probably, passes into the circulation without change, particularly if taken upon an empty stomach, and this is the proper time to exhibit the remedy, as no decomposition of the acid is apt to occur, owing to the absence of food products.

The proportionate arrangement of the elements constituting Hydriodic Acid is remarkable, the Acid being, in fact, almost wholly Iodine. The very small proportion of Hydrogen being the true equivalent, suffices to entirely remove the irritant quality from Iodine, by converting it into a nonirritant compound, from which, however, the full therapeutic action of Iodine is not only obtained, but in a marvellously effective and agreeable manner *

MYXŒDEMA.

The pathology and treatment of this distressing disease received special attention in the Pathological Section of the British Medical Association at its recent meeting. As the disease itself is due to the loss of function of the thyroid gland, an effort to supply the missing secretion of this gland must, of course, form the basis of treatment, Mr. G. R. Murray, who read the leading paper on the subject at the meeting referred to, describes the method of preparing the thyroid juice and also the manner of its administration. He uses an extract of the thyroid gland of a sheep freshly prepared each week, as follows: The gland is removed from the sheep just after it has been killed. Each lobe is minced and then thoroughly bruised in a mortar. For each lobe employed 1 c. c. each of glycerine and a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid in boiled distilled water is added. The mixture is allowed to stand twelve hours, and then squeezed through a cloth in a press so as to obtain as much liquid as possible. As a rule twenty-five drops of the extract are injected beneath the skin of the interscapular region once a week. In some cases it is best to begin with smaller doses, repeated twice a week. The fluid should be injected slowly, occupying, say, five minutes, to prevent shock. Other operators have employed the thyroid juice of goats, calves, etc., prepared in similar manner. The results have been highly satisfactory in a majority of instances. In one case reported by Mr. Murray, where the patient was almost entirely bald, as a result of myxœdema, a luxurious growth of hair followed sixmonths' treatment.

OUR DRINKING WATER.

EVERY INDIVIDUAL who puts his digestive organs and general health in perfect condition by proper diet and early hours, and by drinking pure water, will find himself in the best possible shape to meet the Cholera Scourge if it comes. It is those who are in a poor physical state and more especially those below par from poor digestion that may become the first victims. We are greatly dependent on our Water Supply for Continued good health. The *Evening Sun* of Nov. 7th states that there is filth in the Croton and that there has been no improvement in the condition of affairs in the Watershed and that the measures taken so far by the authorities are ineffectual. Nitrites in the Croton may mean nothing serious but it would be much more satisfactory if they were not present. If the croton should become seriously affected, our only resource will be the drinking of natural table waters from the springs of nonmalarious districts, such as the Highland, from the granite hills of Maine, whose analysis shows it to be an absolutely pure spring water.

A LAW TO SUPPRESS TUBERCULOSIS.

A law to suppress tuberculosis, especially in milch cows, was enacted by the last New York legislature. In general, the law authorizes the health inspectors to examine all the cattle in the State, and, when the disease is found, to cause the animal to be killed. The owner will be reimbursed for the actual value of the cow. The plan of carrying on this inspection has not been decided upon. An appropriation of only $5,000 has been made for the purpose. The dairy statistics of the State show that milk production is the largest industry in the State, and that it is greater than that of the milk production of all the other States put together. There are 11,6000,000 milch cows in the State. The farmers sell to New York City $11,500,000 worth of milk, and to the people of the whole State $40,000,000 worth.

EDITORIAL ITEMS.

CHOLERA IS AT OUR gates but up to this writing it has not found an opening through which to reach us. With the active measures now being enforced by our public health authorities, we may feel comparatively safe for the time being, but unless eternal vigilance be maintained for months to come we may wake up some fine morning and find ourselves face to face with a full grown epidemic of the dread disease. Therefore it behooves us one and all, as physicians, to urge upon the masses the importance of absolute cleanliness and a strict adoption of other sanitary rules and practices so essential to public health and safety. By all means advise against the promiscuous use of the many so-called Cholera specifies commonly recommended in the lay press.

EX-SURGEON General Jno. B. Hamilton of the U. S. Marine Hospital Service (Chicago, Ill.,) is in New York City investigating the Cholera situation. He represents the Treasury Department and is pushing his investigations in connection with the health officer of the port, Dr. W. T. Jenkins. Dr. Hamilton is peculiarly fitted by years of experience for this special mission.

COLDEN'S
Liquid Beef Tonic.

Special Attention

of the Medical Profession is directed to this remarkable Curative Preparation, endorsed by THOUSANDS of the LEADING PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES, who are using it in their daily practice.

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic

is invaluable in all forms of **WASTING DISEASE**, and in cases of **CONVALESCENCE FROM SEVERE ILLNESS.** It can also be depended upon with **Positive Certainty of Success** for the cure of **NERVOUS WEAKNESS, MALARIAL FEVER, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION** and **GENERAL DEBILITY.**

Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic

Is a Reliable FOOD MEDICINE;

Rapidly finds its way into the circulation; **arrests Decomposition of the Vital Tissues,** and is **agreeable to the Most Delicate Stomach.** To the physician, it is of incalculable value, as it gives the patient **assurance** of return to **perfect health.**

C. N. CRITTENTON,

GENERAL AGENT.

115 & 117 Fulton St., New York.

A sample of Golden's Liquid Beef Tonic will be sent free, upon application, to any physician (enclosing business card), in the United States.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

SVAPNIA
OR
PURIFIED OPIUM.

For Physicians' Use Only.

Contains the Anodyne and Soporific Alkaloids, Codeia, Narceia and Morphia.

Excludes the Poisonous and Convulsile Alkaloids, Thebaine, Narcotine and Papaverine.

SVAPNIA has been in steadily increasing use for over twenty years, and when used has given great satisfaction.

No PHYSICIANS OF REPUTE, not already acquainted with its merits, samples will be mailed on application.

SVAPNIA is made to conform to a uniform standard of Opium of Ten per cent. Morphia strength.

JOHN FARR, Manufacturing Chemist,

NEW YORK.

C. N. CRITTENTON,

General Agent, 115 Fulton St., N. Y.

To whom all orders for samples must be addressed.

SVAPNIA IS FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

NEW AND OLD CURES FOR CONSUMPTION.

Many plausible theories of pathology and promising systems of cure arise from time to time to excite the hopes of those afflicted with that dread disease, consumption.

Within the past few years we have seen several such systems run their course of popular enthusiasm, professional encouragement, thorough test and ultimate failure. The best that any exclusively germicidal treatment can do, if beneficial at all, is to destroy the germs, or dislodge the germ-bearing tissues, and leave the patient in his original condition, modified by the destrutive lesions which have already taken place.

Even with the best of germicidal treatment, then, in pulmonary phthisis, the reconstructive measures will still be needed to aid in the process of repair. In fact, without them the patient would be left peculiarly pre-disposed to immediate re-infection with the disease. It is, then, safe to predict that no method of treating pulmonary consumption will ever be devised, however radical in its nature, which will supersede the well-known hygienic and reconstructive measures.

The reason for this is plain to every thinking man. Even before the patient was infected at all, before any anatomical lesion existed in the tissues, at an unguarded time of lowered vitality, the germs of disease made a successful lodgment, and the destrutive process commenced.

Now, it is a well established fact that the chief of all reconstructive remedies is the combined hypophosphites of lime and soda—*and this very remedy has long been in successful use in the treatment of consumption.* It is of equal value as a prophylactic in those cases that are constitutionally predisposed to the disease, and as a curative agent in the incipient and even somewhat advanced stages. It alone has proven to be more successful in curing pulmonary tuberculosis than the Koch method, and without any of its dangers and complications. It accomplishes its work gradually and insensibly replacing new tissues, cell by cell, for the broken-down, diseased tissues as they are removed in a true physiological process by the absorbent powers of the system. In this there is no sudden "reaction" or violent process, removing large and dangerous sloughs, leaving the patient prostrated by the shock, and the adjacent healthy tissue raw and exposed, liable to receive the disease germs anew, and to disseminate them throughout the system more rapidly than before.

So, then, whether any of the germicidal treatments be ultimtely successful in removing the cause of the disease or not, the hypophosphites of lime and soda will still be a necessity in the armamentarium against consumption. As a specific curative agent, it will outlive them all.

But it is of the utmost importance that you assure yourself of the chemical purity of the preparation of the Hypophosphite which you use, as it is peculiarly liable to deterioration unless properly prepared. The McArthur Hypophosphite Co., Boston, Mass., will send you valuable information upon the treatment of consumption, if you so request.*

CAUTION: McArthur's Syrup is never sold in bulk. If the Syrup effervesces or forms a precipitate you may be sure it is not McArthur's.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

NEW YORK HOSPITALS FORMULARY.

PILL-EXCIPIENTS. — From the large number of pill-excipients which are in common use, or have been recommended, a few are quoted here as being the most suitable in general practice.

GENERAL EXCIPIENTS.

a. For dark-colored Pills.
Ext. of gentian,
Ext. of Taraxacum,
Ext. of triticum repens.

Pills containing no fibrous substance are apt to collapse or to return together. In such cases, powdered liquorice root or gentian, or althæa, etc., etc., should be added.

b. For light-colored or white Pills.

1. Tragacanth, powd., gr. lx.
Glycerin, gr. clxxx.
Water, gr. lxxx. M.

2. Acacia, powd. (or dextrin), gr. lxxxx
Glycerin, av. ʒ j.
Glucose, (pure, colorless), av. ʒ iv.

Triturate the acacia with the glycerin, add the glucose and heat *gently*, until the acacia is dissolved.

3. Tragacanth, powd., av. ʒ j.
Glycerin, av. ʒ iv–vj.

M. The proportion of glycerin may be varied according to the object or the season.

4. Tragacanth, powd.,
Acacia, powd.,
Starch, powd., aa av. ʒ j.
Sugar, powd., av. ʒ iij.

M. Use a mixture of equal volumes of glycerin and water to make the mass.

c. For Quinine Pills.

1. Sulphate of quinine, av. ʒ j.
Tartaric acid, gr. lxxv.

Make a mass, either with glycerin alone (about 54 grains); or with glycerin 2 parts, water 1 part (q. s.); or with water alone (16 to 20 min.)

2. Glycerite of tragacanth. See above under b, 1.

3. Sulphate of quinine, av. ʒ j.
Althæa, powd., gr. lx.
Tartaric acid, gr. xl.
Glycerin, *mx.*
Diluted sulphuric acid, f ʒ j.
Glucose, q. s.

The glycerine may be omitted. The object of the acid is to reduce the size of the pills in case this should be required.

PIL. ACONITINÆ, "DUQUESNEL."—
℞ Aconitinæ cryst. "Duquesnel,' gr. j.
Sacchari lactis, gr. 1.
Glycyrrhizæ pulv. gr. 1.
Ext. gentianæ, q. s.

Triturate the aconitin thoroughly with the sugar of milk, in a small mortar; gradually mix with it the powdered liquorice root, taking *great care* that the mixture is rendered perfectly uniform. Then mix it with the extract and make 200 pills.

Each pill contains $\frac{1}{200}$ grain of Duquesnel's crystallized aconitin.

PIL. ALOES ET COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITÆ.—Laxative Pills, Third Med. Div., (Bell. Hosp).—
℞ Aloes,
Ext. colocynthidis, aa gr. xxiv.
Ext. hyoscyami, gr. xij.
Ext. nucis vomicæ, gr. iij.
Res. Podophylli, gr. vj.
M. Divide into 12 pills.

PIL. ALOES ET NUCIS VOMICÆ.—Laxative Pills, Fourth Med. Div., (Bell. Hosp.)—
℞ Aloes, gr. xviij.
Ext. nucis vomicæ, gr. vj.
Ext. belladonnæ alc. gr. iij.
M. Divide in 12 pills.

PIL. ALOES ET PODOPHYLLI.—Laxative Pills, Second Med. Div. (Bell. Hosp).—
℞ Aloes, gr. xxiv.
Res. podophylli,
Ext. hyoscyami,
Ext. nucis vomicæ, aa gr. vj.
Ext. belladonnæ alc., gr. iij.
M. Divide into 24 pills.

PIL. ALOES ET PODOPHYLLI COMPOSITÆ.—Janeway's Pills.—
℞ Aloes, gr. xx.
Res. podophylli, gr. x.
Ext. belladonnæ alc.,
Ext. nucis vom., aa gr. v.
M. Divide into 20 pills.

PIL. ANTINEURALGICÆ, GROSS.—
℞ Quininæ sulphatis, gr. cxx.
Morphinæ sulphatis, gr. iij.
Strychninæ, gr. ij.
Acidi arseniosi, gr. iij.
Ext. aconiti. gr. xxx.
M. Divide into 60 pills.

PIL. ALOES, FERRI ET TARAXACI.—
℞ Aloes, gr. lx.
Ferri sulphatis, exsicc., gr. cxx.
Ext. taraxaci, q. s.
M. Divide into 60 pills.

PIL. ANTINEURALGICÆ BROWN-SEQUARD.—
℞ Ext. hyoscyami
Ext. Conii, aa gr. xl.
Ext. ignatiæ,
Ext. op i, aa gr. xxx.
Ext. aconiti, gr. xx.
Ext. cannabis ind., gr. xv.
Ext. stramonii, gr. xij.
Ext. belladonnæ alc., gr. x.
M. Divide into 60 pills.
Note.—Injectio Brown-Sequard Hypodermica.

PIL. APERIENTES.—
℞ Ext. aloes, gr. xx.
Rhei pulv., gr. x.
Ext. nucis vomicæ, gr. v.
Ext. taraxaci, gr. xxx.
M. Divide into 20 pills.—*Dr. W. T. Lusk.*

PIL. CARDICÆ TONICÆ.—(Chár. Hosp.)—Heart and General Tonic Pills.—
℞ Strychninæ sulphatis, gr. j.
Ac. arseniosi, gr. ss.
Ferri sulphat. exsicc., gr. xviij.
Quininæ sulphatis, gr. xlviij.
Digitalis pulv., gr. xij.
[*vel* Caffeinæ, gr. xlviij]
Pil. aloes et Myrrhæ, gr. vj.
M. Divide into 24 pills.—*Dr. G. A. Dixon.*

PIL. COLCHICI.—Gout Pills.—
℞ Ipecacuanhæ pulv.,
Aloes,
Hydrarg, chlor. mitis,
Ext. colchici rad. (acet.), aa gr. xij.
Ext. nucis vomicæ, gr. iij.
Mix. Divide into 12 pills. One three times daily, or every three hours, until griping is felt.—*Dr. A. L. Loomis.*

THERAPEUTIC NOTES.

SMALL hypodermic injections of morphine to allay the nausea and vomiting of sea sickness are recommended by Dr. Home of the Royal navy.

Strychnine has been used hypodermically with much success, by physicians in India. About five drops of liquid strychnia in an equal quantity of distilled or rain-water twice or three times a day was the rule for its employment.

PERMANGANATE OF POTASH AS A VULNERARY. — Permanganate of potash, used as a lotion in a solution of four grains to the ounce of distilled water, is an excellent remedy for the results of crushes, bruises, gunshot wounds, lacerations, etc., as well as for the bites of venomous reptiles. If you have a case where destruction of tissue is threatened or progressing, as, for instance, a somewhat advanced case of phlegmonous erysipelas, or a severe crush, or any appearance simulating these conditions, use without delay or hesitation, a strong solution of permanganate of potash, and your confidence in the drug will be rewarded.

EARACHE. — Take five parts of camphorated chloral, thirty parts of glycerine, and ten parts of oil of sweet almonds. A piece of cotton is saturated and introduced well into the ear, and it is also rubbed behind the ear. The pain is relieved as if by magic, and if there is inflammation it often subsides quickly.—*Medical Brief*

BROMIDE OF ETHYL.—Speaking from my limited experiences, I feel myself encouraged to use this anæsthetic.

Its advantages are: speedy action, absence of stage of excitement, ready dissipation, no after effects, absence of danger, circulation and respiration not being adversely affected if given in the limited quantities recommended by Haffter; ease of application without assistance in any position, and without preparation of the patient; pleasantness of the vapors.

As disadvantages should be mentioned, its easy decomposition and its evaporation even in the primary bottles, and the price of the drug, 35 to 40 cents an ounce.—*Haeberlin. Lancet Clinic.*

VIENNA, Aug. 25.—The chief Sanitary Board of Austria publishes a statement regarding the value of a series of new disinfectants, which, in view of the cholera danger, are of much interest. The special attention of the public is drawn to the so-called lysol. A solution of 1* per cent. of lysol is stated to be sufficient to annihilate the common bacillus at the shortest notice. It is not at all of a corrosive nature; on the contrary, if mixed with a proper quantity of water it renders the skin smooth, qualities which render it especially useful for washing the hands, linen, and floors, and for similar purposes. Besides possessing cleansing power in an eminent degree, it is much less poisonous than carbol. The Sanitary Board here has, therefore, ordered lysol to be classed among the officially recommended remedies.

CIRCULAR OF N. Y. HEALTH BOARD RELATING TO CHOLERA.

"Healthy persons 'catch' cholera by taking into their systems through the mouth, as in their food or drink, or from their hands, knives, forks, plates, tumblers, clothing, etc., the germs of the disease, which are always present in the discharges from the stomach and bowels of those sick with cholera. Thorough cooking destroys the cholera germs; therefore: Don't eat raw, uncooked articles of any kind, not even milk. Don't eat or drink to excess. Use plain, wholesome, digestible food, as indigestion and diarrhœa favor an attack of cholera. Don't drink unboiled water. Don't eat or drink articles unless they have been thoroughly and recently cooked or boiled, and the more recent and hotter they are the safer. Don't employ utensils in eating or drinking unless they have been recently put in boiling water; the more recent the safer. Don't eat or handle food or drink with unwashed hands, or receive it from the unwashed hands of others. Don't use the hands for any purpose when soiled with cholera discharges; thoroughly cleanse them at once. Personal cleanliness and cleanliness of the living and sleeping rooms and their contents, and thorough ventilation, should be rigidly enforced. Foul water closets, sinks, Croton faucets, cellars, etc., should be avoided, and when present should be referred to the Health Board at once, and remedied.

"The successful treatment and the prevention of the spread of this disease demand that its earliest manifestations be promptly recognized and treated; therefore: Don't doctor yourself for bowel complaint, but go to bed and send for the nearest physician at once. Send for your family physician; send to a dispensary or hospital; send to the Health Department; send to the nearest police station for medical aid. Don't wait, but send at once. If taken ill in the street, seek the nearest drug store, dispensary, hospital, or police station, and demand prompt medical attention. Don't permit vomit or diarrhœal discharges to come in contact with food, drink, or clothing. These discharges should be received in proper vessels and kept covered until removed under competent directions. Pour boiling water on them, put a strong solution of carbolic acid in them (not less than one part of acid to twenty of hot soap-suds or water). Don't wear, handle, or use any articles of clothing or furniture that are soiled with cholera discharges. Pour boiling water on them or put them into it, and scrub them with the carbolic acid solution mentioned above, and promptly request the Health Board to remove them. Don't be frightened, but do be cautious, and avoid excesses and unnecessary exposures of every kind."

THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

In the exciting days, or weeks, which precede an expected onset of epidemic diseases, the conversation of physicians naturally turns to its preventive or curative treatment. The old practitioner speaks of his reminiscences, and the young doctor tells what we would do if called to a case of true Asiatic Cholera. Just now these scientific conferences are especially lively and instructive, and many very interesting views are elicited.

Curative Treatment of Cholera. Most of the older physicians seem to have independent views of treatment, that is, as far as details are concerned. But the principles of treatment, except when founded upon recent researches, are quite similar. Nearly all of the older methods are, in fact, derived from English practice, in which, owing to the relations of Great Britain with India, the choleraic condition is more frequently met with than in the United States.

The English Treatment of cholera may fairly be presented in the method formulated by Dr. Macnamara, a noted London authority. Briefly stated, this consists in the early administration of acetate of lead and opium, a dose of each to be given after each choleraic evacuation until three doses have been ingested. This medicament is followed by a treatment with acetic and sulphuric acids; and spirit of camphor, in six-drop doses is sometimes cautiously added. Food and water are not allowed; cracked ice is permitted; mustard poultices are placed over the abdomen; hot water bottles are used in certain cases, and frictions of the extremities are used to combat cramps.

Has any Recent Advance been Made Upon this Method? Concerning this, one of our most eminent practitioners recently said, "the Macnamara mode of treatment is classic and, in many respects, excellent, but, since the time it was first proposed, lines of research have been entered upon which point to decided curative measures of inestimable value. Indeed, Macnamara himself, inadvertently pointed out the direction that future investigators must take, when he said:

The Infecting Method of Cholera, when introduced into the intestinal canal induces certain changes which decompose animal or vegetable matter, and many excite analogous conditions in the intestinal mucous membrane, thus causing the drain of serous fluid from the bowels, which we call diarrhoea. Now under the conditions stated, what can possibly be of more importance than intestinal antisepsis?

What is Intestinal Antisepsis? Intestinal antisepsis, whatever its technique may be, means, practically, the keeping of the stomach and intestines pure and free from all abnormal, fermentive or putrefactive changes which would lead to the above-described choleraic condition of the mucous membrane. That is to say, if cholera be produced by means of an irritating and infecting ferment (or microbe) which causes decomposition, and ends by inducing the gastric tract to make these changes of its own accord, the prime object of a scientific mode of treatment would be to absolutely prevent these decompositions.

How is Intestinal Antisepsis to be Effected? This is a point to which medical men have long directed their attention, and it is not too much to say that the results, as shown in the latest treatment of typhoid fever and similar putrefactive conditions of the intestines, have been marvelous. The preparations employed are the salols, or combinations, of salicylic acid and phenol. These are at present almost exclusively, relied upon to effect intestinal antisepsis, and the drugs and their proper employment are now well known to physicians. Hence, they are not precisely "new," although medical journals so refer to them, but have undergone proper clinical tests.

"New Remedies Against Cholera," says the *British Medical Journal* in a note upon the use of salol in that disease, "are daily appearing. In the Deutsche Medizinische Wochenschrift Dr. W. Loewenthal recommends the use of salol. He has made many experiments on animals, and lately the remedy has been tried in a cholera epidemic on the Phillipine Islands, where, as Dr. Loewenthal alleges, the results have been surprisingly good —of 53 cases only 3 ended fatally."

There has been but one Drawback in the use of these remedies; they could not, as a rule, on account of their toxic properties, be given in sufficiently large doses to insure a curative effect. But even this trouble has now been obviated by the chemists, who have produced, in Salophen, a preparation which meets all of the requirements demanded by the rational therapeusis of abdominal disorders.

Salophen is unquestionably the greatest of intestinal antiseptics,

HIGHLAND

MINERAL SPRING WATER

FROM

Lewiston, Me.

A Soft Natural Water entirely free from all organic impurities.

ANALYSIS.

Carbonate of Iron	1.100 grs.
Oxide of Iron	0.310 "
Chloride of Sodium	1.060 "
Sulphate of Soda and Potash	0.310 "
Carbonate of Soda and Potash	0.831 "
Carbonate of Magnesia	1.230 "
	4.781 grs

All of the above minerals and five of them in the exact form in which they are here given, are found in the human blood of which they form a most essential element. These constituents explain its great value in the prevention and cure of disease.

Natural Water with Natural Gas.
The Most Easily Digested of all Waters.

NEW YORK OFFICE,
424 FIFTH AVENUE.

TREATMENT OF VARICOSE ULCERS OF THE LEG.

Fejer (Pester med.-chir. Presse, 1891, No. 44). The essential points in F.'s method consist in: 1st. Thorough cauterization of the entire ulcerated surface. 2d. After separation of the resulting crust the parts are lightly dusted with iodoform and strapped with mercurial plaster. 3d. Slight massage daily through the dressings. Patients may resume their occupation after the first few days, but are enjoined to place the feet in an elevated position when not actually engaged at work. In case of larger ulcers a circumscribing incision is made. F. does not advise skin transplantation, claiming that equally good results may be obtained by the above treatment. After healing, the use of a silk elastic stocking is recommended.

According to a French statistician there are annually used in this country for filling teeth, eighteen hundred pounds of gold worth about half a million dollars. Query: If gold is being taken out of the mines and put into the mouths of the people each day, how long will it be before the mounds will contain more of the metal than the mountains?

Ether drinking is said to be fashionable in Paris, where it is taken with brandy, half and half.

Tricks in all Trades.—Customer—I would like you to repair this watch Now, I don't want you to tell me the whole mechanism is out of order and it will take two weeks to repair it, and cost half what the watch is worth. You can't fool me! I know a trick or two.

Watchmaker (meekly).—H'm! You are a watchmaker I presume?

Customer.—No; a doctor.

NEURO-KON

The New and Wonderful Cure for

NEURALGIA!

This medicine is warranted to cure or money refunded. It is for NEURALGIA only. **Price One Dollar.** We employ no agents and do no business with Druggists. Send us one dollar—postal note, money order or currency—and we will send you (all charges paid) our regular One Dollar package of the medicine, ready for use. If it does not cure your neuralgia you may return us the package and we will refund your money. No cure, no pay.

PARISH MFG. COMPANY,
Parish, Oswego Co., N. Y.

When Bismarck first went to Dr. Schweninger for treatment he grew very angry at the physician's searching questions. "I am tired of your interminable questions," he said at last; "can't you cure your patients without so much annoyance?" "You find my questions annoying, eh?" roared the doctor, who was as fiery as the chancellor himself; "very well, then; you may go to the doctors who treat their patients without asking them questions; you may go to the horse doctors." But Bismarck saw the justice of the physician's stand, and they became firm friends from that time.

I feel personally under obligations to those who have presented so valuable a product to the medical profession, and many a tired and faded patient will be revived and strengthened by the life-giving preparation, ALE AND BEEF, "PEPTONIZED," which is a happy union, in that it contains mildly stimulating (alcohol in small quantity), gently tonic (a modicum of the active principle of hops), decidedly nutrient (malt and beef) and positive digestive (diastase and peptonoids) properties—a union which is in harmony with well-known physiological principles, and will, in my judgment, be indorsed by careful bedside clinicians.—*Extract from Editorial by Dr. I. N. Love in The Medical Mirror.*

Two sample bottles to any physician who will pay express charges.

ALE & BEEF CO.,
267 W. 17th St., New York.

since it possesses all of the therapeutic powers of earlier preparations, and may, at the same time, be administered in full, curative doses. Under these circumstances, THE IMPORTANCE OF SALOPHEN IN THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA can hardly be overestimated. It is to be hoped that if the threatened epidemic shall be developed, the virtues of Salophen may be utilized in time to secure its full effects. It is not to be expected that this remedy will make the opiates and astringents unnecessary. But, by attacking the causes so far as they lie in abnormal fermentations, Salophen will certainly insure cures, which otherwise, would be doubtful or impossible, and will make convalescence prompt and uncomplicated.

THE PREVENTIVE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA. It should also be said, in view of the recent statement in the circular of the New York Board of Health, that "diarrhoea favors an attack of cholera," that the continuous use of Salophen by those who are liable to trouble in this direction, would undoubtedly have a marked influence in the prevention of the disease.

It is proper to remind any lay readers that Salophen, safe though it be, is in no sense a "popular remedy." Its use must be wholly guided by the physician, who should be called as early as possible in the attack. The use of Salophen is here referred to simply as showing how far science has advanced in the medical treatment of cholera, and, moreover, as demonstrated in the fact that while this formidable disease was still sleeping, our physicians were so laboring as to be able to control its dread results. We have had the old methods and found them wanting. We have tested innoculation for cholera and found it to be a failure. Let us enter hopefully upon the treatment by intestinal antisepsis, for its methods are in harmony with the latest scientific teachings of our day, and afford us the only clear indication we yet possess for the therapeusis of the varied forms of this disease. MEDICUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8, 1892.

Dysmenorrhœa

AND ITS ALLEVIATION.

OVARIAN. INTERMENSTRUAL. MEMBRANOUS.
SPASMODIC. NEURALGIC. TUBAL.

The prominent symptom in all cases of dysmenorrhœa, is the severe pain which demands relief, and which in nearly every instance, is mitigated by the use of whiskey or morphia, both of which are very injurious. A succedaneum for whiskey and morphia is a great desideratum, and this we find in ANTIKAMNIA (opposed to pain). Samples in powder and tablet form, sent free on application.

ADDRESS: THE ANTIKAMNIA CHEMICAL COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

A SUCCESSFUL EXTRACTION OF A BOTTLE FROM THE BLADDER.

BY RICHARD COLE NEWTON, M.D.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

The following is an extract from the clinical records of the Mountain Side Hospital: J. D——, aged twenty-four, domestic, single; residence, Montclair, N. J.; admitted August 6, 1892. Diagnosis, foreign body in the bladder. The patient has always enjoyed good health. A year or more ago she was treated with apparent success for some uterine trouble. About five weeks before admission she pushed a small vial into her urethra. While manipulating it, she lost her hold of it, and the object slipped into her bladder. Through shame she said nothing of her mishap, until forced to do so by painful and difficult micturition, and increasing pain and soreness over the vesical region, so that walking became painful. She then consulted a doctor. An ineffectual attempt having been made to extract the foreign body, the patient was advised to come to the hospital, where she came under the care of Dr. Love, of Montclair, and the writer. After the patient had been completely anæsthetized by ether and the urethra fully dilated, the bottle was discovered by the finger lying across the lower bladder. By considerable manipulation the mouth of the bottle was brought near to the proximal end of the urethra, and held there by the left index finger pushing it against the symphysis pubis, and by strong external pressure upon the bladder. A long, slender, but strong pair of forceps was taken in the right hand and its blades gently introduced upon the left index-finger as a guide. By a lucky manœuvre one blade was slipped into the mouth of the bottle, and with its fellow on the outside gave an excellent hold. The danger of breaking the bottle was thus reduced to a minimum. By a gentle undulatory motion the foreign body was safely delivered. It was beautifully incrusted inside and out with urinary salts. It was three and one-quarter inches long and one-half inch wide at the mouth, being a little wider below. It had a rounded bottom like a ginger-ale bottle. August 13th, the patient declares herself well and desires her discharge from the hospital. She has never had any incontinence of urine, and only suffered from pain for about forty-eight hours after the extraction of the foreign body. She is taking three grains of salol ter in die, and the sediment in her urine is rapidly disappearing. Her bladder has been washed out daily with a boracic acid solution (gr. 10 to ʒj.)—*Med. Record.*

SANTAL-MIDY

OL: SANTAL: PUR: (MIDY)

For gonorrhoea and all forms of urethritis. It replaces copaiba, cubebs, and other remedies, without producing eructations, offensive odor or diarrhœa, and the discharge is reduced to a slight oozing in forty-eight hours. It cures the most obstinate cases of cystitis and inflammation of the neck of the bladder.

Dr. Posner stated before the Berlin Medical Society: "The best form of sandal-wood oil was the French preparation known as **Santal-Midy.**"—*Medical Record.*

Dr. C. H. Kirwan, says: "After six months' use I can say that I never obtained such satisfactory results from the internal administration of any drug in gonorrhœa as with Santal-Midy capsules; I prescribe them constantly and always with excellent results.—*Med. Herald.*

Santal-Midy is distilled from the best Mysore sandal-wood, and is dispensed in small, spherical capsules of 20 centigrammes.

Dose: 6 to 12 capsules daily.
Original bottles contain 40 capsules

Depot:

E. FOUGERA & CO.,
30 North William Street,
NEW YORK.

From whom samples and literature may be obtained on application.

ERGOTOLE.

ERGOTOLE has now been before the medical profession for over two years and has already won for itself an impregnable position in the armamentarium of thousands of well known and careful practitioners through the country.

Although we have never heretofore published any letters or clinical reports voluntarily sent us by physicians regarding the merits of any of our preparations, we have been induced, through numerous requests to furnish clinical data obtained at the bedside with Ergotole, to issue a concise, practical brochure on this product, presenting the latest theories of the physiological action of Ergot together with a few carefully selected clinical reports as the use of our Ergotole in hospital and private practice.

We claim that Ergotole is in all respects the best preparation of Ergot ever brought to the notice of the medical profession. It is 2½ times as strong as the official Fld. Ext. of Ergot—hence the dose is smaller; it does not deteriorate by age, and, what is of prime importance, especially where Ergot must be administered for a long period as in Fibroids, Enlarged Spleen etc., it does not produce nausea.

Even the most fastidious patient will take it readily. Is is reliable.

Samples of Ergotole and copies of this pamphlet will be cheerfully sent to any physician upon application.

SHARP & DOHME,
Established 1860.
Manufacturing Chemist,
BALTIMORE, MD.
BRANCH HOUSES NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

OUR PREMIUMS.

Every Article we offer is guaranteed in every respect.

POCKET VIAL CASE.

All Leather, Long Flaps,

Price, with DOCTORS WEEKLY one year, $4.00

Send all Orders to

DR. F. KING,

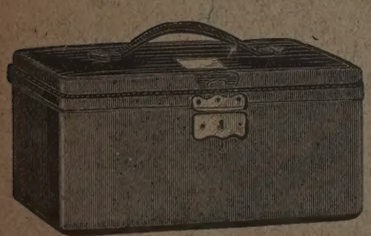
Editor and Proprietor

DOCTORS WEEKLY,

96 Fulton Street, New York.

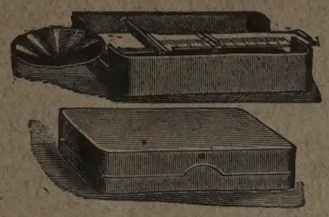
BUGGY CASE.

Length 16 inches, Black or Brown Leather,
Price, with DOCTORS WEEKLY one year, $5.00



Russet Leather, Space in top for Instruments; also large space for sundries. Contains 14 1½-dr., 8 3-dr., 12 4-dr. Cork Stoppered, and 8 1¼-oz, Glass Stoppered Vials. Size 12¼ in long, 7¾ in. high, and 5¾ in. wide. Price, including one year's subscription to DOCTORS WEEKLY, - - $11.50

Fitch's Pocket Prescription Scale.



Should be in the hands of every careful, painstaking Physician. It is fitted into a neat, nickel-plated box that can be carried in the vest pocket. No cords or weights

Price, post paid including one year's subscription to this JOURNAL $3.00

OBSTETRICAL SATCHEL.

Pocket Urinary Test Case.

In Hard Rubber Case.

Dimensions 4x1¼x1½ inches.

The case is designed for the use of physicians at the bedside of the patient or for the office. With it a complete examination, for clinical purposes, of the urine can be made.

It is unique, durable and cleanly.

Price, Post-paid, including one year's subscription to WEEKLY, $3.75.

Send all Orders to

DR. F. KING, Pub'r.

P. O. BOX 1209,

96 Fulton St., NEW YORK.

Our Premiums

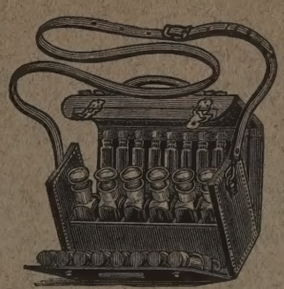
SADDLE BAG.

This is the best bag ever offered. It is made in both Black and Russet Leather, nickel plated trimmings. The bottles have acid-proof rubber stoppers, and are separated by leather partitions. There are no drawers but every bottle can be easily exposed. There is a large space in one side for instruments.

Prices, Size A, containing 8-¾ oz. and 16-1½ oz. bottles, . . . $9.00
Size B, containing 10-¾ oz. and 20 1½ oz. bottles, . . $10.50

A year's subscription to DOCTORS WEEKLY included with either size.

"Rough and Tumble" BUGGY CASE.



SOLID SOLE LEATHER.

Contains 6-oz. Glass Stoppered Bottles, 8-6 dr. and 9-4 dr. Vials.

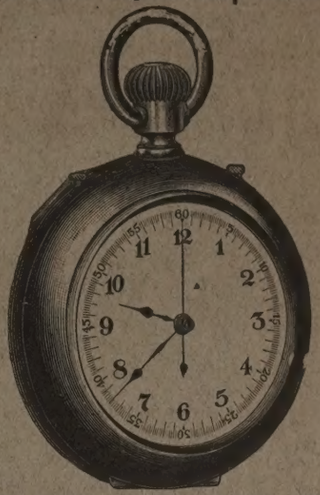
Price, including DOCTORS WEEKLY, - $7.50

HAND CASE.

Russet Leather, Nickel Plated Lock with Key. Containing 7 6-dr., 5 3-dr., 24 2½dr., Cork Stoppered Vials, and box for Hypodermic Syringe. Size 9¼ x 7 x 2½ inches.

Price, DOCTORS WEEKLY included, - $8.25

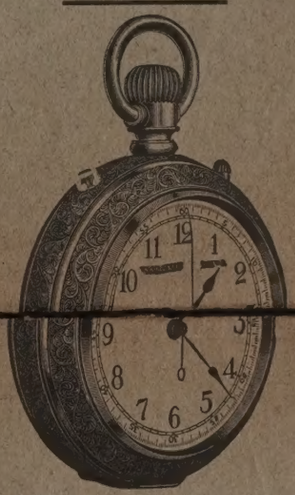
The Doctor's Quick Stop Watch.



OPEN FACE SWEEP SECOND WITH STOP ATTACHMENT.

This style in Silverine Dust-proof Cases is an excellent time-keeper and fully warranted for one year. It is a handsome watch and will give good satisfaction.

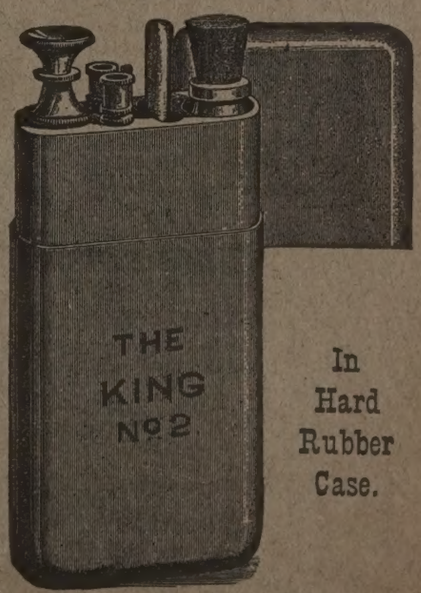
Price, DOCTORS WEEKLY included, - $7.50



This is the same watch as above described, in GOLDFILLED CASE. Case warranted for 20 years.

Price, DOCTORS WEEKLY included, - $15.00

HYPODERMIC SYRINGE.



In Hard Rubber Case.

Prices, No. 1, including DOCTORS WEEKLY, 1 year, - - - - $3.25

No. 2, containing Self Registering Clinical Thermometer, with DOCTORS WEEKLY, one year, - - $3.75

Metcalf's Coca Wine,

From Fresh Coca Leaves and the Purest Wine.

A Pleasant Tonic and Invigorator.

RECOMMENDED FOR

Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Despondency, &c.

ALSO,

Fatigue of Mind or Body.

Coca Leaves have been recommended by Ringer as valuable in **Febrile Disorders,** by retaining tissue metamorphosis, and for the same reason in Phthisis.

With decided anodyne and antispasmodic qualities, they have been employed in Typhus, **Scorbutus,** Gastralgia, Anæmia, Enteralgia, and to assist digestion.

Wine of Coca is probably the most valuable **Tonic** in the Materia Medica. With stimulating and anodyne properties combined, it acts without debilitating.

As a **"Voice Tonic"** to Public Speakers and Singers it will be found indispensable, being a "tensor" of the vocal chords, thereby greatly strengthening and increasing the volume of voice.

Dr. Archibald Smith—"PERU AS IT IS"—states that "Coca" increases energy, removes drowsiness, enlivens the spirits, and makes the consumer to bear cold, wet, great bodily exertion and even want of food, to a surprising degree, with ease and impunity.

Dose of Wine of Coca.—One wineglassful three times daily, between meals.

Physicians' sample bottles by express, prepaid, upon receipt of **One Dollar.**

THEODORE METCALF. **ESTABLISHED 1887.** FRANK A. DAVIDSON.

THEODORE METCALF CO., 39 Tremont St., BOSTON, MASS.

Ch. Marchand's Trade Mark.

GLYCOZONE.

PREVENTS FERMENTATION OF FOOD IN THE STOMACH.
MOST POWERFUL REMEDY FOR HEALING PURPOSES. CURES:

DYSPEPSIA, GASTRITIS, ULCER of the Stomach, HEART-BURN.

Glycozone is sold only in 4-oz., 8-oz. and 16-oz bottles. Never sold in bulk.

CH. MARCHAND'S PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN

(MEDICINAL) H_2O_2 (ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS.)

MOST POWERFUL BACTERICIDE AND PUS DESTROYER. ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, PURITY AND STABILITY. RETAINS GERMICIDAL POWER ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Send for free book of 80 pages giving articles by the following contributors:

Dr. Paul Gibier, of N. Y., **Dr. S. Potts Eagleton,** of Phila, Pa., **Dr. Chas. P. Noble,** of Phila., Pa., **Dr. C. A. Phillips,** of Boston, Mass., **Dr. J. H. DeWolf,** of Balti., Md., **Dr. John V. Shoemaker,** of Phila., Pa., **Dr. W. S. Mullins,** of Henderson, Ky., **Dr. Chas. W. Aitkin,** of Flemingsburg, Ky., **Dr. H. F. Brownlee,** of Danbury, Conn., **Dr. J. Lewis Smith,** of N. Y., **Dr. J. Mount Bleyer,** of N. Y. and many others.

NOTE.—*Avoid substitutes—in shape of the commercial article bottled—unfit, unsafe and worthless to use as a medicine.*

Ch. Marchand's Peroxide of Hydrogen (Medicinal) is sold only in 4-oz., 8-oz., and 16 oz. bottles, bearing a blue label, white letters, red and gold border, with his signature. Never sold in bulk.

Physicians willing to pay Express Charges will receive free samples on application.

BOTH OF THE ABOVE REMEDIES ARE PREPARED ONLY BY

Charles Marchand

☞Mention this publication.

Chemist and Graduate of the "Ecole Centrale des Arts et Manufactures de Paris (France).

SOLD BY LEADING DRUGGISTS. Laboratory, 28 Prince St., New York.

Farbenfabriken vorm Friedr Bayer & Cos Pharmaceutical Specialty

Aristol

ANTISEPTIC
CICATRISANT

ARISTOL is an effective and agreeable surgical dressing for all Traumatisms, Ulcerations, Burns, Blisters, Bed-sores and Inflammatory Conditions of the passages and cavities. Aristol and "Europhen-Aristol" (the remedies combined) are supplied *in ounces.*

W H Schieffelin & Co
NEW YORK

Farbenfabriken vorm Friedr Bayer & Cos Pharmaceutical Specialty

Salophen

ANTIRHEUMATIC
ANTIPYRETIC

SALOPHEN is a new Salicylo-phenolic derivative, so combined as to form a safer remedy than the analagous salts. The reports refer in the highest terms to its value in all forms of Rheumatism and allied maladies, and as an antipyretic. (*Supplied in ounces.*)

W H Schieffelin & Co
NEW YORK

Farbenfabriken vorm Friedr Bayer & Cos Pharmaceutical Specialty

Phenacetine-Bayer

ANTIPYRETIC ANALGESIC

PHENACETINE is a true organic derivative, having a prompt, safe and effective action in all Fevers, all forms of Pain, in *La Grippe*, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gastralgia, and allied conditions. (*Supplied in ounces, tablets and pills.*)

W H Schieffelin & Co
NEW YORK

NEW PAMPHLETS FOR PHYSICIANS

FORWARDED ON APPLICATION

Farbenfabriken vorm Friedr Bayer & Cos Pharmaceutical Specialty

Europhen

ANTISYPHILITIC
IODOFORM SUBSTITUTE

EUROPHEN is a surgical dressing of special value in Specific Lesions, and in Ulcerative or Catarrhal conditions of the membranes. It covers five times more surface than iodoform and is a perfect substitute for that preparation. (*Supplied in ounces.*)

W H Schieffelin & Co
NEW YORK

Farbenfabriken vorm Friedr Bayer & Cos Pharmaceutical Specialty

Sulfonal-Bayer

HYPNOTIC
NERVE SEDATIVE

SULFONAL is a pure hypnotic and gives rise to no sequelæ. It is safe and reliable in the Insomnias and is widely indicated in the neuroses. In small doses it acts as a sedative. It must be used as directed. (*Supplied in ounces, tablets and pills.*)

W H Schieffelin & Co
NEW YORK

SCHERFF'S
Syrup of Hydriodic Acid.

A PERMANENT UNALTERABLE PREPARATION.

NON-IRRITANT. PALATABLE. EFFICIENT.

Each fluid ounce of this Syrup represents the equivalent of 6.72 grains of absolute Hydriodic Acid. Particular stress is laid on the one great superiority: this Syrup **will not decompose,** and there is no danger, therefore, of administering a preparation of **free iodine,** common to other like preparations.

SPECIFY: "SYR. ACID. HYDRIODIC. SCHERFF."

MANUFACTURED BY

J. P. SCHERFF, Manufact'g Pharmacist,

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

LEHN & FINK,	New York.
SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO.,	Philadelphia.
MORRISSON, PLUMMER & CO.,	Chicago.
P. VAN SCHAACK & SONS,	Chicago.
MOFFIT-WEST DRUG CO.,	St. Louis.
J. MERRELL DRUG CO.,	St. Louis.
L. E. FROST,	St. Louis.
C. B. SMITH & CO	Newark, N. J.